Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 15, *of* Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, *JUNE* 2, 1790. [Whole No. 119.]

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. VIII.

This mournful truth is every where confeſs'd,
Slow riſes Worth by Poverty depreſs'd.

IF we attempt to analize our ideas, ſtill further, upon this ſubject, we ſhall find, that the expreſſions we have hitherto uſed, *attention*, *conſideration* and *congratulation*, comprehend with ſufficient accuracy, the general object of the paſſion for diſtinction, in the greater part of mankind. There are not a few, from him who burned a temple to the multitudes who plunge into low debauchery, who deliberately ſeek it by crimes and vices. The greater number, however, ſearch for it, neither by vices nor virtues: But by the means which, common ſenſe and every day's experience ſhows, are moſt ſure to obtain it; by riches, by family records, by play, and other frivolous perſonal accompliſhments. But there are a few, and God knows but a few, who aim at ſomething more: They aim at approbation as well as attention; at eſteem as well as conſideration: And at admiration and gratitude, as well as congratulation. Admiration is indeed the complete idea of approbation, congratulation and wonder united. This laſt deſcription of perſons is the tribe out of which proceeds your patriots and heroes, and moſt of the great benefactors to mankind. But for our humiliation, we muſt ſtill remember, that even in theſe eſteemed, beloved and adored characters, the paſſion, altho refined by the pureſt moral ſentiments, and intended to be governed by the beſt principles, is a paſſion ſtill: And therefore, like all other human deſires, unlimited and inſatiable, No man was ever contented with any given ſhare of this human adoration. When Cæſar declared that he had lived enough to glory, Cæſar might deceive himſelf, but he did not deceive the world, who ſaw his declaration contradicted by every action of his ſubſequent life. Man conſtantly craves for more, even when he has no rival: But when he ſees another poſſeſſed of more, or drawing a way from himſelf a part of what he had, he feels a mortification, ariſing from the loſs of a good he thought his own: His deſire is diſappointed: The pain of a want unſatisfied, is increaſed by a reſentment of an injuſtice as he thinks it: He accuſes his rival of a theft or robbery, and the public of taking away, what was his property, and giving it to another. Theſe feelings and reſentments, are but other names for jealouſy and envy; and altogether they produce ſome of the keeneſt and moſt tormenting of all ſentiments. Theſe fermentations of the paſſions are ſo common and ſo well known, that the people generally preſume, that a perſon in ſuch circumſtances, is deprived of his judgment, if not of his veracity and reaſon. It is too generally a ſufficient anſwer to any complaint; to any fact alledged; or argument advanced, to ſay that it comes from a diſappointed man.

There is a voice within us, which ſeems to intimate, that real merit ſhould govern the world: And that men ought to be reſpected only in proportion to their talents, virtues and ſervices. But the queſtion always has been, how can this arrangement be accompliſhed? How ſhall the men of merit be diſcovered? How ſhall the proportions of merit be aſcertained and graduated? Who ſhall be the judge? When the government of a great nation is in queſtion, ſhall the whole nation chooſe? Will ſuch a choice be better than chance? Shall the whole nation vote for Senators? Thirty millions of votes, for example, for each Senator in France! It is obvious that this would be a lottery of millions of blanks to one prize, and that the chance of having wiſdom and integrity in a Senator by hereditary deſcent would be far better. There is no individual perſonally known to an hundredth part of the nation. The voters then muſt be expoſed to deception, from intrigues and manœuvres, without number, that is to ſay, from all the chicanery, impoſtures and falſhoods imaginable, with ſcarce a poſſibility of prefering real merit. Will you divide the nation into diſtricts, and let each diſtrict chooſe a Senator? This is giving up the idea of merit, and annexing the honor and the truſt to an accident that of living on a particular ſpot. An hundred or a thouſand men of the firſt merit in a nation may live in one city; and none at all of this deſcription in ſeveral whole provinces. Real merit is ſo remote from the knowledge of whole nations, that were magiſtrates to be choſen by that criterion alone, and by an univerſal ſuffrage, diſſentions and venality would be endleſs. The difficulties ariſing from this ſource are ſo obvious and univerſal, that nations have tried all ſorts of experiments to avoid them. *(To be continued.)*

EDENTON, May 8.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Virginia.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1790.

LAST Monday Mr. Sedgwick delivered a funeral oration on the death of Miſs Aſſumption. When this child was born, although her mother only went ſeven months with her, ſhe was promiſing indeed—was uncommonly large, appeared healthy, could liſp Papa and Mama, diſplayed a good ſet of teeth, and could bite a cruſt of bread—was fond of molaſſes, and her principal food was cod's head—her voluptuous manner of living cauſed her to outgrow her age—ſhe was ſeized with a conſumption, which carried her off laſt Monday.

Her death was much lamented by her parents who were from New-England. Mr. Sedgwick being the moſt celebrated preacher was requeſted to deliver her funeral eulogium.—It was done with puritanic gravity. This orator being manly and grave, and the language being alternately threatning and ſoothing, cauſed unuſual ſenſations—a pauſe enſued—her ſouthern relations bore the loſs with fortitude (except her aunt South-Carolina) reflecting, that if ſhe had grown to womanhood, that her diſorder might have been contagious, and a general conſumption in the family the conſequence.

Sixty-one of the political fathers of the nation were preſent, and a crouded audience of weepers and rejoicers.—Mrs. Speculator was the chief mourner, and acted her part to admiration: She being the mother of Miſs Aſſumption, who was the hope of her family, the picture of herſelf, and her youngeſt child.——Twenty-nine of the political fathers cried out aloud—Thirty one bore the loſs with manly fortitude, being in full hope of a glorious reſurrection, when ſhe might appear again in angelic ſhape and virgin innocence, unattended by any monſtrous appendage.

Her near relations ſuppoſe ſhe had a premature death, and intend to try their magic art to raiſe her from the dead; but as the days of witchcraft are over, and its preſumable they have not ſupernatural powers, it is hoped by thoſe who ſuppoſe her death will produce no ill effect, that they will ceaſe their exertions for the preſent and ſuffer the dead to reſt, leſt by diſturbing her manes, the whole family be involved in freſh calamities.

Mrs. Exciſe may have cauſe to rejoice, becauſe ſhe will be ſcreened from much drudgery—as ſhe muſt have been the principal ſupport of Miſs Aſſumption, as well as of her mother and all her other relations.—Mrs. Direct Tax may reſt more eaſy in Virginia, as ſhe will not be called into foreign ſervice.—Madam Impoſt will have additions to her burthen, ſhe is however well ſupported, and can better bear it than any other of the domeſtics, being much of a woman, and having the ſupport of Mrs. Luxury and Madam Extravagance, who are well-born dames, and above the paltry conſiderations of economy or reputation.

Fenno's Gazette of this day * will detail the oration.—Mr. S—k after delivering the ſermon, took his leave for the eaſt to mourn with the reſt of the family.

* *See Gazette of April* 14.

BOSTON, May 26.

DR. FRANKLIN's DONATION.

At the Town-Meeting yeſterday, the Hon. THOMAS DAWES, EZEKIEL PRICE, STEPHEN HIGGINSON, WILLIAM TUDOR, and THOMAS DAWES, jun. Eſquires, were oppointed a Committee to report to the meaſures neceſſary to be adopted, for carrying into effect the benevolent intentions of the late Dr. FRANKLIN, in the Donation left to this his native town, in his Will.

CURIOUS MECHANISM.

Every friend to his country, to ſcience, and the liberal arts, muſt feel the moſt pleaſurable ſenſations in obſerving the rapid improvements, which are made in the various branches of mechanick arts.—It is with pleaſure we announce, that our countryman and townſman Dr. JOSIAH LEAVITT, has lately conſtructed and completed an Organ under a Harpſicord;—a piece of mechaniſm ſo curious, was never before attempted or executed in America: Either inſtruments may be played upon ſeparately, or with the greateſt eaſe, be connected together. The tones are exceedingly ſweet, and when combined, afford a moſt rich and pleaſing variety. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen of taſte and knowledge, who have ſeen and heard it, have not heſitated to expreſs their approbation; and Mr. SELBY, whoſe ſuperiour knowledge is too well known to be doubted, has pronounced as his opinion, that it is ſuperiour to any inſtrument of the kind he ever ſaw.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

On the propoſition to encreaſe the duty of tonnage on foreign bottoms.

MR. FITZSIMONS ſaid, he ſhould ſtate ſome particulars to the Committee, and leave them to decide what is beſt, without giving an opinion at preſent. He obſerved the agricultural intereſt of the United States was fully repreſented in Congreſs; but if it was not, he did not conceive there was any diſpoſition to burden any part of the Union unequally. He obſerved that the Agriculture of the country, notwithſtanding the duty on foreign tonnage, had not ſuffered; on the other hand, he could appeal to gentlemen from all quarters, whether the produce of the country had ever been in greater demand, or had ſold for a better price.

He obſerved, one object of the report was to encourage the important buſineſs of ſhip-building. He enlarged on the great advantages of proſecuting this branch of Manufactures, than which, perhaps there is not one more uſeful and profitable purſued in the United States, conſidering the ſmall value of the materials, in themſelves, and contrafting this with the price of a ſhip when completed.

He obſerved, that the operation of the tonnage laid laſt ſeſſion, had been advantageous to the trade of the United States. He ſhewed how this had been the caſe. He then ſaid, the benefits of the revolution are yet to be realized by the Eaſtern States; the Southern States have the ports of the whole world open to them; the Eaſtern States are excluded from the ports to which they were formerly admitted, with their moſt important exports. He was not however in favor of a duty which would prohibit foreigners from coming to our ports; he was for encouraging ſhips from all nations to viſit our ſhores, by which a competition would be created in purchaſing our produce. But at the ſame time he ſhould lament, as a very great misfortune, to have the carrying trade of this country monopolized by foreigners. He did not doubt that the Southern States would ſoon ſee it as much for their intereſt, as it is for the intereſt of the Eaſtern States to have our own veſſels principally employed in carrying off our produce. He took notice of the objection, from the low price of rice, and ſaid, this was a fact, which could not be accounted for from any other cauſe but this, that in the article of rice, of which there is no competition, the demand cannot be extended beyond a certain ſupply. He added many other obſervations, to which the committee appeared to be particularly attentive.

Mr. Livermore contraſted the former and preſent ſituation of the merchants and traders of Portſmouth; they have been reproached for their poverty, ſaid he—this however if true, is their misfortune, not their fault; it is true, many of them are reduced by means of the loſs of that trade, which they now petition Congreſs to interpoſe their authority, that it may be reſtored—among many other obſervations he ſaid that the number of ſhips which are now building in ſeveral States, has been mentioned—but before the revolution the then province of New-Hampſhire, built more ſhips annually than all of theſe together.

Mr. Bloodworth, obſerved that there had not been ſufficient time to determine reſpecting the queſtion; let us patiently wait the operation of the law as it now ſtands—he was for accommodation, but the accommodation ſhould not be expected all on one ſide.

Mr. White ſaid he was ſorry the queſtion was brought on, we have once determined the matter after a thorough diſcuſſion—and I could have wiſhed ſaid he that we had been ſatisfied.

The influence of the commercial intereſt was anticipated by the oppoſers of the conſtitution—will not this prove an additional burthen on agriculture? Will it not juſtify their predictions? Would it be juſt to lay an extra duty on any particular article that a particular part of the continent could not do without? The Southern States cannot export their produce without foreign ſhips, this ſhews the injuſtice of the propoſition; he obſerved that the meaſure would have an unequal operation—it would tend to diſcourage agriculture—he ſhewed the impracticability of the Eaſtern States carrying the Southern produce; can they purchaſe that produce with ſpecie? Have they goods to credit the Southern States for? Can they ſell this produce in foreign countries upon terms equally advantageous with foreigners? I think it is evident they cannot.—He ſaid he thought ſufficient had been done to encourage the ſhipping of the Eaſtern States.

Mr. Page. I differ much, Mr. Chairman, from my colleague (Mr. White) for I think the tonnage propoſed by the committee, being the very ſame which Virginia actually laid on Britiſh bottoms, cannot be too high, as that experiment was attended with happy effects although made by that ſtate alone, Britiſh merchants immediately giving that freight to Virginia ſhips, which till then was refuſed them, and without encreaſing the freight in Britiſh bottoms. Indeed I thought the freight was rather lowered by it, until a gentleman from Virginia, who was here when I mentioned theſe circumſtances in the laſt ſeſſion, told me I was miſtaken. I believe, ſir, that our conſtituents would be pleaſed with the retaliation propoſed in the memorial on which the report of the committee now under conſideration is founded; and I confeſs that, did we not ſtand in need, of every means of encreaſing our revenue, and did not a proper tonnage furniſh one conſiderable branch of it, I ſhould join heartily with the memorialiſts. The advantage of the carrying trade, and the propriety of encouraging it, has been ſtated to the committee; but, independent of every other conſideration, I ſhould vote for encreaſing the tonnage, as the houſe has agreed to encreaſe the duties on many enumerated articles.

Sir, if Congreſs will go that length to encreaſe the revenue, it will be unpardonable not to have recourſe to ſuch an obvious ſource of revenue as tonnage; and that too, when inſtead of being a grievance, it muſt be highly advantageous to the United States. One dollar is the ſum I wiſhed to have voted the foreign tonnage at laſt ſeſſion; I have heard no arguments to alter my opinion, and ſhall therefore, Mr. Chairman, vote againſt the motion before the committee, becauſe I think as I did when the queſtion reſpecting tonnage was before us laſt ſeſſion, that the fears of the gentlemen from South-Carolina and Georgia are groundleſs.

I believe it the intereſt of the ſouthern ſtates, that ſhip-building ſhould be encouraged to the utmoſt extent in the United States. The fine timber which they have would then be ſold to advantage, in the form of ſhips, inſtead of being deſtroyed or thrown away under the name of lumber or in trifling ſtaves: Much I know has been deſtroyed in Virginia, much waſted in ſtaves. Sir, it is their intereſt that their ſiſter ſtates ſhould carry for them, inſtead of foreigners. Under the late confederation, when each ſtate was proud of its ſeparate ſovereignty and independent intereſt, and viewed each other with a jealous eye, I heard harſh expreſſions reſpecting the growing naval ſtrength of the eaſtern ſtates: But under the preſent government, there is no reaſon for ſuch reflections; their ſtrength is the ſtrength of the union; and in this reſpect they are to the United States, what Holland is to the united Provinces. I affirm, again, ſir, that we are in no danger from the retaliation of Britain; and we may with more propriety raiſe the tonnage, than increaſe the duties on articles.

FRANCE.

To the President and Commissioners of Trade at Bourdeaux.

Paris, 8th March, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the utmost pleasure we felicitate our constituents and fellow-citizens on account of the calm which has taken place of the tempest with which they were threatened. Of this we have the most satisfactory and pleasing proof.—You will readily conceive it, Gentlemen, from the copy of a decree, passed this day at noon, unanimously, and without debate. Never was the unanimity of the National Assembly more conspicuous; and we take the earliest opportunity of dispatching to you the intelligence.

We are with respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble,
And most obedient servants,
CORBUN,
BECHADE-CASAUX.

Decree of the National Assembly, concerning the French Colonies. Passed Monday 8th of March, 1790. Transmited, in Manuscript, by M. Nairac, one of the Deputies from this city to the National Assembly.

THE National Assembly, taking into consideration the addresses and Petitions of the commercial and manufacturing towns, the Memorials received from St. Domingo and Martinique, addressed to them by the Minister of the Marine, and the representations of the deputies from the colonies—

DECLARE that, viewing the colonies as a part of the French Empire, and desirous that they should enjoy the benefits of the happy revolution which has been accomplished here, they, nevertheless, never meant to include them in the Constitution which they have established for the Kingdom, and to subject them to laws which might be incompatible with their local and particular interests.—WHEREFORE, They have decreed, and do decree, as follows:

1st. Each Colony is authorised to make known its wishes with respect to a constitution, a Legislature, and that administration of the government which may be most conducive to its prosperity, and the happiness of its inhabitants; provided they conform to those general principles which bind the colonies to the mother-country, and ensure the preservation of their respective interests.

2d. In those colonies where there are colonial assemblies, freely chosen by the citizens and acknowledged by them, these assemblies shall be permitted to make known the wishes of the colony; in those colonies where there are no such assemblies, they shall be immediately formed, in order to exercise the same privileges.

3d. The King shall be petitioned for permission to circulate in each colony an instruction from the National Assembly, containing 1st. The means of establishing Colonial Assemblies in those Colonies where there are none. 2d. The general principles to which the Colonial Assemblies shall conform in the plans which they shall offer.

4th. The plans prepared in the said Colonial Assemblies shall be submitted to the National Assembly, in order to be examined and adopted by them, and presented to the King for his acceptance and confirmation.

5th. The Decrees of the National Assembly, respecting the organization of municipalities, and of Administrative Assemblies, shall be transmitted to the said Colonial Assemblies, with authority to carry into execution any part of the said decrees which may apply to their local situation, subject to the final determination of the National Assembly, and of the King, with respect to the modifications which it may be proper to admit; and subject, also, to the provisional approbation of the Governor, with regard to the provisional execution of the Decrees which shall be made by the Administrative Assemblies.

6th. The same Colonial Assemblies shall express their wishes with respect to the modifications which might be introduced into the prohibitory regulations of the commerce between the Colonies and the Mother-Country, in order, upon their petition, and after having heard the representations upon the part of the French Commerce, that they may be adopted, if it shall be found expedient.

FURTHERMORE—The National Assembly declare they have no intention to effect, either directly, or indirectly, any change in any of the branches of the trade of France with her Colonies. Placing the Colonists and their property under the special protection of the nation, they pronounce all those to be criminal against the nation who shall attempt to excite any insurrections among them.

Judging favourbly of the motives which have actuated the Citizens of the said Colonies, they declare there is no ground of complaint against them; and they expect from their patriotism, the maintenance, of tranquility, and an inviolable fidelity to the Nation, to the Laws, and to the King.

THE TABLET.——No. CXIX.

"Many events, alluded to as a matter of revelation, may be accomplished by the operation of natural causes."

MR. EDITOR,

SOME years ago I was present at one of the public exhibitions of a neighbouring University. There was an ingenious discussion of the following question; *Whether the universal diffusion of literature will precede and prepare the way for the universal prevalence of religion?* One of the young gentlemen, who took a part in the affirmative of the question, gave me a copy of the arguments he delivered on the occasion. I was so highly gratified with them, that I am induced to request you to divide them into several essays, and publish them in different numbers of the Tablet. Z.

IN compliance with the wishes of our correspondent we begin the publication of the performance above mentioned, and may perhaps continue it through three or four succeeding numbers.—

FOR THE TABLET.

"WERE the favorable influence of Literature upon religion, to be determined by the impartial voice of reason only—a decision of this question in the affirmative would be the result of a single reflection. But since our reasonings, in this imperfect state, are liable to error, and we sometimes find experience demolishing the speculative systems that are erected by demonstration itself, it will be necessary to take a view of the state and connection of literature and religion, at different periods of the world, that we may be able, by a knowlege of past facts, to frame probable conjectures concerning future events.

"As the question is supposed to refer to christianity, as the most rational system of religion ever published to mankind, I shall offer it as a principle which reason and fact concur to establish, That it is impossible for a rational system of religion to exist among a barbarous and illiterate people. In confirmation of this principle, we may observe that the inhabitants of most of the vast empires of Asia are uncivilized or unlettered, and their religion mostly idolatry—that altho christianity has been frequently preached among them, yet the repeated efforts of Missionaries, from the times of the Apostles, down to the modern Jesuits, have hardly been able to establish it in a single province. So early as the 7th century, christianity was published in China. In the 13th, we are informed, the New Testament and Psalms of David were translated into the language of the Tartars. Yet so incapable were those Asiatics of comprehending the sublime ideas of an invisible Deity, that they chose to follow Confucius and Brumma, rather than Jesus Christ, and to worship Fo and Dilailama in preference to the Deity owned by Christians.

"The Emperors, it is true, opposed the propagation of christianity, from motives of policy. Tamerlane, in particular, used the sword to extirpate it—probably he was apprehensive that the ideas of equality and independence, which our religion inculcates, would disturb the tranquility of his dominions, or prove fatal to his extensive and despotic power. But, waving the question, why so many millions of the human race, for thousands of ages, have slumbered in tame submission to the will of a tyrant, without effecting material innovations in their government: It is certain that had the body of the people in these empires, been enlightened by science, the sword of Tamerlane, of Kouli Khan, and of Omar would have been as impotent in resisting the progress of religion in Asia, as the victorious armies of Charles Vth, the pompous decrees of ecclesiastical councils, and the awful fulminations of the Roman Pontiff, were unsuccessful in opposing the reformation in Europe." *(To be continued.)*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of New York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to provide for mitigating or remitting the Forfeitures and Penalties accruing under the Revenue Laws in certain cases therein mentioned.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That whenever any person who now is or hereafter shall be liable to a fine, penalty or forfeiture, or interested in any Vessel, Goods Wares or Merchandize, or other thing which may be subject to seizure and forfeiture by force of the laws of the United States now existing, or which may hereafter exist for collecting duties of Impost and Tonnage, and for regulating the coasting trade, shall prefer his petition to the judge of the district in which such fine, penalty or forfeiture may have accrued, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case, and shall pray that the same may be mitigated or remitted: The said judge shall enquire in a summary manner into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such fine, penalty or forfeiture, and to the Attorney of the United States for such district, that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof; and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty or forfeiture, or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same was incurred without wilful negligence, or any intention of fraud, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the right or claim of any person to that part of any fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred by breach of either of the laws aforesaid which such person may be entitled to by virtue of the said laws, in cases where a prosecution has been commenced, or information has been given before the passing of this act; the amount of which right and claim shall be assessed and valued by the Judge of the district in a summary manner.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress—and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED, MAY TWENTY-SIXTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT for the Government of the Territory of the United States, South of the River Ohio.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio, for the purposes of temporary government, shall be one district; the inhabitants of which shall enjoy all the privileges, benefits and advantages, set forth in the ordinance of the late Congress, for the government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio; and the government of the said Territory, South of the Ohio, shall be similar to that which is now exercised in the Territory North-West of the Ohio; except so far as is otherwise provided in the conditions expressed in an Act of Congress of the present Session, entitled "An act to accept a cession of the claims of the State of North-Carolina, to a certain District of Western Territory."

And be it further enacted, That the salaries of the officers, which the President of the United States shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint by virtue of this act, shall be the same as those, by law established, of similar officers in the government North-West of the River Ohio.

And the powers, duties and emoluments of a superintendant of Indian Affairs, for the Southern department, shall be united with those of the Governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED MAY TWENTY-SIXTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MAY 31.

THE report of the Post Master General on the petition of—— Colles, respecting a survey of the public roads, was read, and referred to the committee on the subject of regulating the Post-Offices, and Post Roads.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved that the motion laid on the table, respecting Congress holding their next session in Philadelphia, should be taken up.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Livermore objected to the motion: It was observed that the third reading of the funding bill was the order of the day, which was a subject of the greatest importance, on which the House has been long deliberating—and which has never been before the Senate. The subject occasioned a lengthy discussion the last session, and will probably introduce much debate whenever renewed.

Mr. Vining supported the motion. He observed, that the business was now brought forward in the most simple form, unconnected with those questions of permanency, &c. with which it was formerly encumbered. He hoped the resolution would be immediately attended to; it was certainly of some consequence to determine whether Congress should in future hold their sessions nearer the centre of the Union, or not. The question now comes before us in an abstract form; the members are free and unimbarrassed; no undue influence and combinations that he knew of existed.

Mr. Lawrance opposed the motion, and urged taking up the business which had a prior claim to the attention of Congress.

Mr. Thatcher observed, that as there was business of the greatest consequence before the House, and on which the public mind is particularly anxious; and this question is confessedly trifling and unimportant in a comparative view, he hoped that the time of the House would not be consumed in discussing it. He did not think it of two paper dollars' consequence to the United States, whether Congress sat at New-York, Philadelphia, or on the Potowmac.

Mr. Vining and Mr. Hartley replied to Mr. Thatcher.

Mr. Sherman observed, that the business more immediately before Congress, he considered of so much consequence, that he could wish the present motion might be withdrawn. He should have no objection to taking it up next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, that if the House would agree that it should be taken up next Tuesday or Wednesday. He was not so tenacious of the present moment as to object to such a postponement.

Mr. Livermore objected to the House's pledging themselves to take up the resolution next week.

Mr. White was in favor of taking up the resolution at the present time: He conceived that it might be soon determined. Recurring to the Journals, he said, it appears that the last session there was a considerable majority of the House in favor of Germantown, as the permanent residence; that being the case, there can be no difficulty in fixing on Philadelphia as a temporary residence. He wished therefore the question might now be determined.

Mr. Parker was in favor of deciding on the question. He mentioned a variety of inconveniencies which resulted from meeting in New-York.

Mr. Gerry replied particularly to the two last gentlemen, and observed, that it is of more consequence to the people what Congress do, than where they sit.

Mr. Smith objected to the motion. He considered the question as unimportant to the community at large, whether Congress met at one place or another. He considered it improper in itself, as it is not certain that the present Congress will hold another session. The members of this Congress were chosen to meet in New-York. He thought it quite unnecessary that at the last session the members should be dragged away to another place. He added many other observations, and concluded by saying that he should call for the Ayes and Noes.

Mr. Williamson, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Bloodworth, made a few remarks.——A sufficient number of members rising, in favor of calling the Ayes and Noes, they are as follow:

AYES.

Messrs Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Seney, Sinnickson, Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.——32.

NOES.

Messrs Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Ranselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker.——27.

So it was determined to take up the Resolution.

The Resolution was then read.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that the last session it was said that the union of the States depended on fixing the permanent residence. He queried whether it would be more easy to fix on this residence after an adjournment to Philadelphia? If Congress removes to Philadelphia, he conceived the difficulty of ever fixing on a permanent residence would be greatly encreased, and probably rendered insuperable. How far the question of permanency would be involved in the present discussion he would not pretend to say. The last session the question greatly agitated the House, in such a manner that the members generally regretted that it had been brought on. He considered the question as local, and in that view he thought it ought to subside till business which concerned the whole Union should have been decided on. He thought the question premature, so far as it might involve the idea of a permanent residence, as it appeared to be proper to wait till the enumeration of the inhabitants should be compleated: New-York does not comtemplate Congress tarrying here for a long season. He observed, for a variety of reasons, that it was as proper a situation as any for a temporary residence.

Mr. Huntington objected to the resolution, and on general principles contended for Congress tarrying where they *now* are. He pointed out the difficulties, and expence, which would attend the removal. He adverted to the conveniencies and accommodations of this city; but he was opposed particularly to the idea of a change, till a permanent situation should be fixed on.

Mr. Boudinot said he voted againſt the queſtion's coming on, on the principle that more important buſineſs is before the Houſe. Headded other obſervations, and moved that the Reſolution ſhould be amended ſo as to include the idea of a permanent reſidence, in theſe words, Reſolved, "That the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States ſhall be fixed in ſome convenient place on the banks of the Delaware, and, that Congreſs meet and hold their next ſeſſion, &c." This was made a queſtion of order. The Speaker determined that the motion was not in order. An appeal was made to the Houſe, and the queſtion decided by Ayes and Noes.

AYES.

Meſſrs Benſon, Boudinot, Burke, Coles, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Hathorne, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Partridge, Renſellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker.——29.

NOES.

Meſſrs Ames, Aſhe, Bloodworth, Baldwin, Brown, Clymer, Contee, Cadwallader, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter. Jackſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Sinnickſon, Steele, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop.——29.

The Speaker having before decided in the negative, the amendment was loſt.

Mr. Lawrance moved that the queſtion be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe. This was loſt.

Mr. Smith (M.) moved that the Reſolution be amended by ſtriking out Philadelphia, and inſerting Baltimore.

Mr. Sherman moved Wilmington.

Mr. Vining obſerved, that as there was no probability of carrying Wilmington, he could conſider the motion in no other light than as deſigned to embarraſs.

Mr. Ames roſe to exculpate Mr. Sherman from the imputation of inſincerity. He ſaid he had uniformly diſcovered a predilection for Wilmington.

The debate was continued reſpecting Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. Seney, Mr. Stone and Mr. Lawrance ſpoke in favor of Baltimore, as being more central.

Mr. White, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Fitzſimons againſt the motion.

Mr. Smith (M) mentioned ſome particulars of the commerce of Baltimore—the laws they have paſſed reſpecting ceding to Congreſs 10 miles ſquare—he alſo informed the houſe that the Inhabitants of that town had raiſed a ſubſcription of between 20 and 30 thouſand ponuds to erect ſuitable accomodations for the members.

Mr. Fitzſimons after obſerving that his object being to remove from New-York, propoſed that the place ſhould be left blank—the houſe agreeing to this.

It was then moved that the blank ſhould be filled up with New-York.

Mr. Gerry ſaid he conſidered the queſtion of great importance, and if no ſufficient reaſon can be aſſigned for it, it will be found to be attended with very ſerious conſequences. What reaſon can be given for the removal? I know of none—if Congreſs ſhould meet the next ſeſſion at Philadelphia, it will very probably be moved to return again to New-York; and thus Congreſs will be as a political ſhuttlecock—bandied about between two rival cities. He contraſted the accomodations of New-York and Philadelphia, and gave the preference to thoſe of the former: He adverted to the expence the city of New-York had been at, to accomodate the government, and ſaid, that Congreſs could not remove with honor, without reimburſing them the expence. He thought it of importance to determine the queſtion reſpecting the temporary and permanent reſidence of Congreſs, for while the queſtion remains doubtful, it will always be inſinuating itſelf in all great national queſtions.——Is this a ſituation for this government to continue in? He replied to ſome obſervations reſpecting the "wealth and ſecurity of Philadelphia" and obſerved, that with reſpect to the latter, there was no great force in the remark, as it is a time of profound peace, and no inconvenience had, as he believed, or would ariſe on account of the former.

On the queſtion to inſert New-York, the ayes and noes are as follow.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Livermore, Partridge, Renſellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylveſter, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker.——25.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons. Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop.——35.

Baltimore and Philadelphia were then propoſed to fill up the blank, almoſt at the ſame inſtant—ſome debate enſued, which ſhould be firſt put.

Mr. Carroll obſerved that as he ſaw no probability of carrying Baltimore, though he conſidered it as a proper place, on account of its being more central than any other that has been mentioned, he ſhould vote for Philadelphia as being nearer the centre than any other ſituation he ſaw a proſpect of being agreed to.

Mr. Seney moved an amendment, to add after Philadelphia, "or Baltimore."

Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and other members oppoſed the motion, as leading to no deciſion with reſpect to either place.

The motion for adding Baltimore, was determined in the negative.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Jackſon, Lawrance, Partridge, Renſellaer, Seney, Sylveſter, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker.——22.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Ames, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntington, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Parker, Page, Schureman, Scot, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Steele, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop.——38.

The queſtion for inſerting Philadelphia, was alſo determined by ayes and noes.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scot, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop.——38.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Livermore, Renſellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylveſter, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Trumbull, Tucker.——22.

The propoſition as filled up was then put and agreed to.

Sundry reports from the ſecretary of the department of war, were read.

Mr. Moore preſented ſeveral papers, containing repreſentations from the people of a particular part of Virginia, reſpecting inconveniences which attend holding the federal courts in that ſtate, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal part of the judicial law.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the houſe that the "Act for the encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned, had received his aſſent."

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe, that they ſtill inſiſt on their amendment to the bill providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations—and requeſt a concurrence with the houſe on the ſubject of diſagreement.

The houſe voted to concur, and appointed Mr. Gerry, Mr. Williamſon and Mr. White the committee on their part, to manage the conferrence.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, the houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

Mr. Seney in the chair.

Some progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion, the committee then roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the houſe, that he had received official information of the ratification and adoption of the conſtitution of the United States, by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, on which event he congratulated the houſe.—A letter from the Preſident of the Convention, to the Preſident of the United States, accompanied the meſſage, which was read.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Then moved that the committee of the whole houſe, ſhould be diſcharged from conſidering the bill to prevent a commercial intercourſe with the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, &c. which was immediately put and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, a committee was appointed to report a bill or bills for giving effect to the laws of the United States—in reſpect to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

Information having been received of the death of the honorable Theodorick Bland—one of the members of the houſe—Mr. Jackſon moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to ſuperintend his funeral.

This buſineſs was ſpecially referred to the delegation from the ſtate of Virginia.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee of both houſes, reported that ſaid committee had examined the following enrolled bills, and found them correct—to which the ſpeaker affixed his ſignature, viz.

An act for finally adjuſting and ſatisfying the claims of Frederick William de Steuben.

An act for giving effect to an act entitled "an act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States, within the ſtate of North-Carolina."

An act ſupplemental to the act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they have paſſed a bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Co.

Mr. Gerry's motion for printing the treaties between the United States and foreign nations, and annexing them to the code of laws, was taken up and paſſed.——Adjourned.

NEWPORT, May 13.

A very ſevere flaſh of lightning, attended with a tremendous clap of thunder, on Thurſday morning laſt, ſtruck one of the chimnies of a houſe inhabited by Mr. Joſeph Taylor ſtanding by itſelf ſouth-eaſterly, at about half a mile's diſtance from the compact part of the town—the top with the partitions in the chimney, were beat into the body and fell to the lower floor—Mr. Taylor's wife was ſitting near the hearth with a child in her lap, and a girl juſt by her, with another child in her's—one of Mrs. Taylor's ſhoes was torn in pieces (ſhe had no buckles in them) off her foot, which was ſo burnt as to be bliſtered,—the lightning having apparently paſſed through the heel, a hole being made therein about as large as might be pierced with a double-ten gimblet—the girl and children were not injured in the leaſt. Mr. Taylor himſelf, who was ſitting near the window, had both his ſhoes alſo torn ſo that the upper leather was ſeparated from the ſoals, and one of his buckles ſlightly melted. A table in the room was overturned and a candle ſtand had its legs broken—two large holes were made through the floor into the cellar and two glaſs windows in the room, together with the ſaſhes, were ſtove to pieces and carried to a conſiderable diſtance from the houſe—there was a ſmall iron chain hanging in the chimney within about ſix inches of the hearth. Quere, how can it be accounted for that the ſhoes of both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who were ſitting at a conſiderable diſtance from each other ſhould be taken off, and no other injury done to them but ſlightly ſcorching one of her feet?—A hen ſitting on her neſt in a cloſet near the chimney was killed, and a number of eggs under her broke to pieces and ſcattered about.

NEW-YORK, *WEDNESDAY*, JUNE 2.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Monday afternoon arrived Sloop Rambler, Capt. *Carey*, from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, who left that place on Sunday morning laſt.

By the arrival of Capt. *Carey*, we have received the authentic information, that the CONVENTION of RHODE-ISAND did, on Saturday laſt, adopt the *Conſtitution of the United States* by a majority of TWO. The Yeas were THIRTY-FOUR—the Nays THIRTY-TWO.

In the above veſſel came paſſenger Col. BARTON, one of the members of the Convention, with diſpatches for the PRESIDENT of the United States.

It is expected the Governor of Rhode-Iſland will immediately convene the legiſlature of that State, in order that they may proceed to the choice of two Senators to the Congreſs of the United States.

In conſequence of this event a Federal ſalute was fired from the battery in this city.

"There is a Providence which preſides over the affairs of individuals and of nations." The United States have ſo frequently experienced the interpoſitions of this benignant power, that in any exigency, it would be the extreme of infidelity not to confide in its all-powerful goodneſs—Clouds and darkneſs have often obſcured our proſpects—"the dawn has been overcaſt"—but a glorious day has ſuccceded—One ſeries of events has followed another, and all have combined to produce the beſt intereſt of our country—and to place this confederated Republic in a ſituation the moſt reſpectable and enviable of any upon the face of the globe. The recent acceſſion of Rhode-Iſland to the conſtitution almoſt compleats the chain of our federal Union—and the way will probably be very ſoon opened for Vermont to make her name truly reſpectable as a member of the great American Family.

The federal government is new—its operation is extenſive, its influence, however, begins to be realized, and its ſalutary effects will be more and more apparent—The citizens of the United States juſtly conſider it as the laſt hope of their freedom and happineſs—and tho petulant and reſtleſs characters may cenſure public meaſures, and excite a momentary uneaſineſs, the great body of the people are too wiſe not to realize that their peace and proſperity are inſeparably connected with ſupporting government, and the faithful Adminiſtrators of the laws.

"*Cato* was the tory of the age in which he lived—*Cæſar* on the other hand was the whig of his time"—and like other unprincipled Demagogues of all ages, employed his influence and power to overturn the liberties of his country.

As with individuals, ſo it is with nations; in proportion to their conſciouſneſs of independence, they will not bear to be told the truth; real patriots muſt generally wait for time to do juſtice to their merits—and it is the touchſtone of bitter experience that bears witneſs to their integrity.

The confidence of the people is often uſurped by bold pretenders to a ſuperior attachment to their liberties; but the neceſſity of a tranſmiſſion of this confidence from thoſe, who on being "weighed in the balance are found wanting," ſuggeſts the propriety of a ſteady adherence to characters who through all the fluctuations of opinion, continue to ſupport an inflexible independency of ſpirit; of ſuch we may ſay

> The falling ſtream ſhall change its rapid courſe,
> And up the ſloping mountain climb with force;
> A weak vain wiſh, great nature's laws controul,
> Ere aught ſhall change the *purpoſe* of their ſoul.—
> On ſuch the public turn th' expecting eye
> When dangers threaten, or when ruin's nigh.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God;" this is a text from which many heretical, political ſermons are preached; the voice of the people can only be known by the conſtitution they have adopted, and the laws enacted by their authority under it—and whatever regard ſome may pretend for the liberties of the people, if they ſpeak not according to the laws and the conſtitution, it is becauſe "there is no truth in them"—as the laws of nature can be known only by their *ſteady, uniform* operation—ſo "the voice of the people" is only to be heard in the deciſions of their collective, free aſſembles.—The opinion of the moment is never a directory to the conſiſtent patriot.

Complaints have lately been made by ſeveral farmers of the inefficacy of the Plaiſter of Paris, they have ſown upon their lands. Upon ſcrutiny it appears, that a good deal of this manure, or or what reſembles it, has been imported into theſe middle ſtates from the Bay of Fundy. The greater part of this has been uſed without effect, as having been taken from the ſurface of the ſoil. If the Nova-Scotians would be at the pains of digging it from the boſom of the earth as in Old France, no doubt it would be found nearly as good as that of Paris.

The Governor and Legiſlative council of the province of Canada, have iſſued an act in addition to the act for regulating the inland commerce of that province, whereby it is enacted, that the free importation of pig iron be permitted from the United States, provided every pig of iron ſo imported ſhall be marked in the moulds in legible letters, VERMONT."

We have the pleaſure to felicitate the public, that the Preſident of the United States has ſo far recovered his health, that he yeſterday ſaw company at his houſe, and received the congratulations of many reſpectable characters on the occaſion.

Yeſterday died in this city, the Hon. THEODORICK BLAND, Eſquire, a member of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States—from the State of Virginia.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship Neſtor, Robertſon, Montego Bay, 45 days.
——Curwin, Gibſon, Liverpool, 49 days.
Brig Jane,—— Newfoundland, 21.
Schooner Prince and Liberty, Prince, St. Euſtatia.
——Ralley, Hazard, Edenton, (N. C.)
Sloop Rambler, Peterſon, Rhode-Iſland, 1 day.
——Sally, Bartlett, Wilmington, 7 days.
——Fanny, Farrel, Bermuda, 44 days.
——Sally, Payne, Charleſton, 8 days.
——Hudſon Packet, Coffin, St. Euſtatia, 21 days.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling houſe, in every circumſtance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, ſituated in a very pleaſant part of Elizabeth Town, New-Jerſey.——The lot contains abont four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the beſt fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made ſo eaſy as to ſuit the purchaſer. Enquire of the Subſcriber at No. 12, Wall-Street. ELIAS BOUDINOT.

June 2, 1790.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FAIRY TALE.——(AN IMITATION.)

CANTO Ist.

Here falſhood ſore is puniſhed,
And idleneſs likewiſe;
The bale that haps on CUDDEN'S *head.*
Have aye BEFORE YOUR *eyes.*

ADOWN the dale dull CUDDEN trod,
His homeward way with clowniſh plod,
And thoughtleſs mind I ween;
He whiſtling ſaw the ſun go down,
Nor far had left the market town,
Ere darkneſs clos'd the ſcene.

His whiſtling ceas'd, his courage fail'd,
While thus his lot the looby wail'd,
And trembling totter'd on,
"O had I from the ale-houſe kept,
"Nor by the fire-ſide idly ſlept,
"By day light I had gone.

"Now ſilly loon 'tis ten to one,
"Before the riſe of morrow's ſun,
"You'll rob'd and murder'd be,
"My market caſh how ſhall I ſave?
"Oh! Spare my life—take what I have—
"Huſh—ſoft—it was a tree!"

Thus CUDDEN held his darkſome way,
Which through a thickſet foreſt lay,
With various path-ways croſt;
Loud howl'd the wind; cold came the night,
CERTES, poor ſhiv'ring diſmal wight,
Ne'er in worſe place was loſt.

No broken branches caught his coat,
But ſtraight poor quaking CUDDEN thought,
Some devil had him got,
The moiſt ſleet ſoon his garments wet,
Ne'er was poor ſwain ſo ſore beſet,
As CUDDEN was I wot.

Now o'er the ſlippy darklin road,
Full many a weary yard he trod,
When lo! a light he ſpied:
And ſoon in ſooth a ruin'd wall,
A tott'ring tow'r with turrets tall
He found himſelf beſide.

He enter'd mongſt the ruins drear;
Each coarſe red hair gan crawl for fear;
He o'er the pavement paſt:
His ſteps reſounded as he went
Hoarſe echoes forth the arches ſent,
He reach'd a door at laſt.

And there the looby trembling ſtood,
Nor dar'd to enter though the wood,
Blaz'd cheerful on the hearth;
His wet cloaths clung his ſhiv'ring limbs,
He liſten'd long but heard no ſcreams
Of woe, ne burſts of mirth.

At length the lubber ventur'd in,
He hug'd himſelf and dry'd his ſkin,
Then all adown he laid:
But fears ſtill kept the loon awake,
Though much he wiſh'd a nap to take,
Yet not a prayer he ſaid.

Diſtinct twelve times a clock reſounds;
The hour when Fairies take their rounds
T' inſpect the deeds of men;
The hour when mad'ning ghoſts burſt out,
And howling through the thick air float,
Unthought of mortal ken.

The hour when Oberon and Mab,
And Puck, to puniſh maids that blab,
Bliſter their tongues they ſay;
The hour when Mab in frightful dreams
Makes mortals think again the themes,
That fill their thoughts by day.

The hour when witches ſearch the rooms,
And finding cobwebs, ſeize the brooms,
And mount aloft in air,
There having gambol'd out their fill,
Deſcend and mount the maids at will,
And make them ſnort and ſtare.

CUDDEN'S cold fit redoubled came,
An ague ſhook his clumſy frame,
He grip'd his purſe full faſt;
This money gave the clown no reſt,
He thruſt it firſt cloſe to his breaſt
His breeches took't at laſt.

Now fiercer winds wild rock'd the hall,
Loud thunders rent in twain the wall,
And let in ruſhing light:
CUDDEN pretending deadly ſleep,
Would ſtill from out his eye-lids peep,
And ſaw a gallant ſight.

Ten thouſand waxen lights adorn
The glaſſy walls, before forlorn,
And dark as dungeon dol'd;
And ſtraight withouten aid of hands,
Up rear'd a beauteous fabric ſtands,
With throne of ſhining gold.

Now Clarions ſhrill ſalute the ear,
And ſounding feet approachen near
Soft muſic fills the ſky,
And now gallants all gayly dreſs't,
Came riding in, full ten a breaſt,
On mouſen prankling high.

(To be continued.)

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Baſtia, (Corſica,) Feb. 1.

THE ſpirit of liberty prevails more than ever throughout the whole Iſland. The Corſicans, who, only three months ago, were liable to ſevere puniſhment, if they appeared armed, are now all provided with arms. No violence, no pillaging, has, however been committed, and no other uſe is made of ſtrength than to protect our natural rights. The firſt endeavour was to leſſen the power of certain high families, who had formed a combination hoſtile to the freedom of the people, and who always oppoſed our having an armed militia of citizens."

In this æra of uncommon revolutions, the blacks ſeem inſpired with the ſame paſſion for freedom, that is now ſo general in a great part of Europe. In the Britiſh Iſland of St. Vincent, a ſpirit of oppoſition to the planters has been long prevalent, not only among the negroes, but even among the remains of the ancient natives, who have outlived the cruelty and oppreſſion of the European ſettlers, few of whom are to be found in any of the Weſt India Iſlands but that of St. Vincent. Thoſe circumſtances ſtrongly evince, that the oppreſſed inhabitants are not ignorant of what is going forward in our hemiſphere.

PROVIDENCE, MAY 20.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable gentleman in Congreſs, dated New-York, May 11, 1790, *to his friend in this town.*

"The local ſituation of your ſtate, its commercial advantages and purſuits, the energy and enterprize of its citizens, combined in conſideration with its former connections with the nation, will render it impoſſible that an ultimate ſeparation ſhould take place.

"It being now generally believed that your convention will reject the conſtitution, the meaſures to be purſued in that event are in the contemplation of the Senate. It is probable the reſult will be, that all commercial intercourſe between Rhode-Iſland and the United States will be interdicted, as well by land as water; and a demand made of immediate payment of the intereſt at leaſt, perhaps the principal, of her proportion of the national debt; while humanity will regret the evils to be produced by theſe meaſures, their neceſſity, I am perſuaded will juſtify them to the candor even of thoſe who may be the principal ſufferers.—Theſe evils, which I am confident you will believe I ardently wiſh may be avoided, are the leaſt that can be done under the preſent circumſtances. They may be averted, and I will not altogether deſpair, that Rhode-Iſland will yet before it is too late, know and purſue the things which belong to her Peace and Happineſs."

CHARLESTON, May 5.

Yeſterday morning about 2 o'clock, a man dreſſed in a clerical gown, was detected in preaching to a number of negroes on Prioleau's wharf; but by his activity, and leaving a bottle of rum and his gown behind him, he effected his eſcape.

PHILADELPHIA, 27 May.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am exceedingly rejoiced to hear of the proſperity of my native country, that ſo much unanimity prevails: And that under the government of that excellent MAN General Waſhington, the ſtates begin to make ſo reſpectable a figure both at home and abroad. I can aſſure you, dear ſir, that America has many warm friends in this country, and by far the greater part of the people here wiſh well to the intereſts of that land. The praiſes of the PRESIDENT are almoſt in every mouth that mentions his name. Perhaps no man that ever lived on earth was more univerſally eſteemed. May God ſend him long life, health and happineſs, and every bleſſing, here and hereafter. The peace and plenty which abound in America at this time in ſo remarkable a manner, are great tokens of the divine favor, and ought to be as ſuch acknowledged. If the inhabitants of the ſtates continue to double as now every 25 years, they will in one hundred years, or a century hence be 48 millions of people, and in two centuries will nearly equal the inhabitants of the globe at preſent. What an aſtoniſhing thought! When we conſider that the firſt ſettlement in New-England is not yet 170 years old until next November, and that in Virginia not above 12 years older, we are filled with wonder at the amazing increaſe. Great things hath God done for America, and greater things no doubt he hath in ſtore. Though I am far from thence I feel myſelf intereſted in her welfare, and ſhould be glad if it was in my power to ſerve and promote her intereſts."

BOSTON, May 26, 1790.

A correſpondent has communicated to us the following abſtract of the cargo of the Ship *Federaliſt*, Capt DALE, lately arrived at *New-York*, from *Canton*, China:

1709 Cheſts HYSON TEA,
410 do. SOUCHONG do.
66 do. BOHEA, do.

Bethlehem Stages.

THE great number of Miſſes, who from the banks of the Delaware Eaſtward, even to Boſton, are now at the young ladies Academy at Bethlehem, renders ſome regular, convenient and cheap mode of conveyance between that town and New York neceſſary. To accommodate parents who have daughters at that flouriſhing Academy, and others who may wiſh to viſit that pleaſing romantic hill, the ſubſcribers are now running ſtages, which will continue during the ſummer, between Elizabeth Town Point and Bethlehem. At each of theſe places a ſtage will ſtart every Monday and Thurſday morning at 5 o'clock, meet at Covenhoven's tavern the ſame evening, exchange paſſengers, and the next day return.

Fare of each paſſenger from Elizabeth Town Point to Bethlehem 3 dollars—way paſſengers 4d per mile—150lb. of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger. Packages and letters will be received and delivered at Mrs. Winant's, White hall, where ſeats may be taken—carriage of a letter 3d—14lb. of baggage allowed to each paſſenger.

To accomodate thoſe who may wiſh to take Bethlehem in their route in journeying between the Eaſtern and Southern ſtates, a ſtage will conſtantly run between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, ſtarting at Bethlehem every Monday morning.

WILLIAM CRANE.
FREDERICK BEUTEL.

May 19.

EDUCATION.

THE remote ſituation of Clinton Academy has prevented the merits of its inſtitution from being uſhered into public view, while other Seminaries, not more productive, have received the well deſerved approbation of the public, from the juſt applauſe of the literati, who have condeſcended to examine them. It cannot therefore, be amiſs to acquaint the uninformed that—the building for this Academy was erected in 1784, by a number of private gentlemen in Eaſt Hampton, on Long-Iſland.

That it was done for the purpoſe of promoting good learning in the neighbourhood—and of extending the bleſſings of education, ſo far as application for them ſhould be made. In the year 1787, this Academy received a charter of incorporation, and in January 1788, it was placed on the honorable eſtabliſhment of a branch of the univerſity. A conſiderable number of young gentlemen have begun their claſſical ſtudies here, and already completed them, in different colleges; a conſiderable number are now in college, and many more have finiſhed a valuable education at this ſeminary. The departments for miſcellaneous education have been more generally improved. In theſe, great numbers have received ſome benefit, and more than a few have advanced to brilliant acquirements.

Theſe departments being, for the preſent, committed to the management of the Subſcriber, he is determined to recommend them to the Public by that good order and proficiency of the Scholars, which undeniably declare the merits of the Inſtitution. He conſiders Tuition as an eſſential part of his employment; but, to gain the voluntary attention of his Pupils he deems ſtill more important.

He will *teach* thoſe who come only to be *taught*, and, he will avail himſelf of every poſſible advantage to *form the minds* of thoſe who are ſent to be made *Men*, as well as Scholars. He is particularly ſenſible of the neceſſity of good diſcipline, and is determined, at all events, to eſtabliſh and ſupport it; but, is equally determined to renounce corporal puniſhments, as an expedient for this purpoſe, being fully convinced that the ingenuous mind is beſt influenced by perſuaſive motives; and that the moſt refractory has ſome latent ſenſe of honor and propriety, which being called forth and properly directed, will better regulate the conduct than any corporal puniſhment which a Governor can inflict.

Every branch of common education will be taught in theſe departments, with the addition of the French language; and the Pupils will be carried to ſuch degrees of perfection, in what they are required to learn, as their time and genius will admit.

Particular attention is given to the religious improvement of the Scholars, by the Principal, the Rev. Mr. BURLL, who daily performs public prayers in the Academy, and gives every Saturday, a lecture in Theology.

The claſſical department, though lately vacated, by the removal of an eminent Inſtructor, will be ſeaſonably ſupplied by a gentleman ſuitably qualified for the place; and thoſe who apply for claſſical inſtruction, will be regularly attended to, at the uſual rate of thirty-two ſhillings per quarter.

The price for full tuition, at public and private hours, in the Engliſh Academical department, is twenty-ſix ſhillings per quarter, excluſive of vacations. There are appointed two vacations in a year—each, three weeks, and they are to commence the firſt week in April, and the firſt week in September. For the common School, viz. ſix hours in a day,—only fourteen ſhillings. Each ſcholar who writes, pays threepence per quarter for his ink, and one ſhilling per quarter for the uſe of books with which the miſcellaneous departments are completely furniſhed.

Good boarding, incluſive of waſhing, &c. may be had from eight to ten ſhillings per week; ſo that a ſcholar being properly clothed, and furniſhed with ſuitable utenſils for his buſineſs; his whole expences for a year, provided he is abſent during the vacations, may be defrayed with twenty-two pounds; or from that to twenty-eight, accordingly as it is choſen that he ſhould be taught or accommodated.

Eaſt Hampton, is well known to be a pleaſant part of the Iſland, and remarkably healthy. The conveyances by water to and from New-York are regular and frequent; a conſtant intercourſe is preſerved with various parts of the continent, and the remoteneſs of its ſituation is more than counterbalanced by the tranquility of the place, and its conveniences for ſtudy. The late generous notice of the legiſlature of the ſtate, in their valuable donation to the ſeminaries of learning, will undoubtedly add much to the uſefulneſs of this Academy.

The Subſcriber will devote his time, and utmoſt attention to the buſineſs of Education here, during the preſent ſeaſon, being

With great reſpect,
To the Promoters of Education,
Their moſt obedient,
And moſt humble Servant,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

By Permiſſion of the Principal.

Eaſt Hampton, May 5, 1790.

§ CONTINENTAL AND STATE SECURITIES, §
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET.
☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jerſey Paper Money.* May 4.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by
EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street.*
New-York, April 27, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,
WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

WANTED Immediately, a Man as an Oſtler, one that is ſober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find ſteady employment, by applying to the Subſcriber,
ARCHER GIFFORD,
N. B. None but a ſober perſon, and one well recommended need apply.
Newark, May 29, 1790.

☞ The INDEX to the firſt volume of the Gazette of the United States, beginning April 15, 1789, and ending April 14, 1790, is ready to be delivered gratis, to thoſe Subſcribers who propoſe to have the numbers bound.

☞ *A large impreſſion of this paper having been ſtruck off from the commencement of the ſecond vol. April* 14.—*Thoſe who incline to become ſubſcribers from that period, may be furniſhed with the numbers compleat.*

☞ THE MAIL DILIGENCE *for Philadelphia leaves the Ferry-Stairs at New-York, forty minutes after Seven every Morning, except Sunday. Dines at Brunſwick, and reaches Trenton before dark.*